

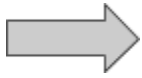
Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

WINTER BREAK AMSCO 15 “Western Europe Expands” and AMSCO 16 “The Americas in the Early Colonial Period”

Answer the following questions using complete sentences, your own words, and specific details from the reading. You will have a quiz with NO wordbank.

Missed something? Want to Review? Haiku! www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

ENTIRE PACKET DUE: DAY YOU RETURN FROM BREAK!



BIG QUESTION: How did the big social, political, and economic changes taking place in Europe influence and affect other parts of the globe?

Map

1. MAP Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

France
Spain
Portugal
UK
Ireland
Netherlands
Germany
Italy
Belgium
Denmark
Poland
Austria
Ukraine
Russia
Romania
Hungary
Greece
Czech Republic
Slovakia
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Switzerland
Iceland

Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Adriatic Sea
Alps (Mts.)



REGIONS IN EUROPE:

Choose a color for each region to the right and color in the countries included in each region.



Western Europe



Eastern Europe



Scandinavia



The Balkans

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Commercial Revolution: _____

2. Counter Reformation: _____

3. Divine Right of the Monarchy: _____

4. Empiricism: _____

5. English Civil War: _____

6. Indulgences : _____

7. Joint Stock Companies: _____

8. Mercantilism: _____

9. Parliaments: _____

10. Reformation: _____

11. Social Contract: _____

12. Thirty Years' War: _____

Reading Questions

1. Why was 1453 an important year in history?

PROTESTANT REFORMATION

2. What were the causes of the Protestant Reformation?

3. Match the following historical figures to the idea they had at odds with the Catholic Church.

A. John Wycliffe	____ Leader of Hussites who was burned at the stake for believing that priests were unnecessary for salvation.
B. Jan Hus	____ Leader of the Lollards in England; believed priests were unnecessary for salvation and so translated parts of the Bible into English for commoners
C. Huldrych Zwingli	____ From Geneva, wanted people to follow the scriptures exactly as written

4. Who was Martin Luther? What were his main arguments? How did he impact leadership opportunities for women?

5. Write CALVINISM if the description pertains to Calvinism, and ANGLICANISM if it pertains to Anglicanism.

- A. _____ Reform in Geneva, Switzerland where those predestined to go to heaven ran the community; based off plain living, simple church building, and governance by elders.
- B. _____ Created when the pope refused to allow Henry VIII to annul his marriage to marry another woman so he could obtain a male heir.
- C. _____ Led to offshoots in France called Huguenots and Puritans in England and Boston.

COUNTER-REFORMATION OR CATHOLIC REFORMATION

6. What were the three main ideas of the Catholic counter-reformation?

7. The Counter-Reformation was most successful

- A. In Russia
- B. In the Americas
- C. In Western Europe near the Mediterranean Sea

WARS OF RELIGION

8. What did the Edict of Nantes (1598) state?

9. What were the consequences of the Thirty Years' War?

EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN NATION STATE UNDER NEW MONARCHS

10. How did the new monarchies of the early modern age begin to solidify their power?

-Who stated that monarchs are free to make the laws (something parliament did not agree)? _____

-Who stated that the right to rule is given to a king by God (AKA divine right of monarchy)? _____

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR AND EVOLUTION OF CONSTITUTIONALISM

11. Who fought in the English Civil War (1642)? What was the main dispute between the sides?

12. What gave freedom of worship to non-Anglicans, even though the English monarch had to be Anglican since they would be head of the church?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Treaty of Paris | B. Social Contract |
| C. Toleration Act of 1689 | D. The Black Plague |

13. The _____ is an agreement where people give up some of their rights in exchange for the benefits of living in a community under the protection of the government. (Essentially, you follow laws so the government protects you).

- _____ was afraid of weak government. He wanted a strong government to protect people from each other.

- _____ feared a strong government. He wanted the government to serve the people and protect them from tyranny; meaning people should rebel against corrupt governments.

ABSOLUTISM INCREASES IN FRANCE

14. How did the French government develop in the 17th and 18th centuries?

15. How did the French king, Louis XIV, embody the idea of absolute power?

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

16. How did the following historical figures contribute to the Scientific Revolution?

-Francis Bacon:

-Sir Isaac Newton:

17. The main idea of the Enlightenment was to:

- A. How to apply reason to make progress and discovery as well as apply philosophy and principles to society
- B. Change artistic expression to embody that of previous Greek and Roman styles
- C. Use science and mathematics to create hypotheses about the order and rationality of the world

MERCANTILISM, EARLY CAPITALISM, AND ADAM SMITH

18. Match the descriptions on the right to the terms on the left.

A. Mercantilism	_____ Rural households where women took cloth from entrepreneurs and created garments.
B. Cottage Industry	_____ Affected all region of the world; transformation of commerce from local small scale trading to large international trade
C. Adam Smith	_____ Argued that wealth should not be measured by gold and silver and that there should be freer trade and trust in laws of supply and demand to make everyone wealthier overall
D. Commercial Revolution	_____ Policy of limiting imports and maximizing exports of goods to make as much gold and silver as possible for a country.

19. What were the four key factors that resulted from the Commercial Revolution?

20. What were joint-stock companies? Why were they important?

EUROPEANS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE NETWORK

21. TRUE OR FALSE

_____ Europeans set out to explore and trade due to pressures caused by population growth (hard to find work or food).

_____ Religious minorities left in search of places tolerant of their beliefs.

_____ The movement of populations had little to no impact on global demographics.

_____ In order to avoid competition with other kingdoms due to the Omani-European rivalry, Vasco de Gama searched for a new route to India. (If you said FALSE, then who _____).

_____ In Southeast Asia women handled the trade markets and money changing services.

22. What new technologies aided European explorers?

23. What did the following historical figures contribute to early overseas exploration?

- A. Henry the Navigator:

B. Bartholomew Diaz:

C. Vasco De Gama:

24. How did the Japanese respond to Portuguese explorers and missionaries?

25. Why did the Spanish conquer the Philippines?

- A. Ferdinand Magellan's fleet decided to settle there instead of continuing their voyage
- B. Manila was a commercial center attracting merchants from China and elsewhere, leading to greater trade
- C. It offered no resistance to Spanish annexation, and therefore was easy to conquer

26. How did the British use trading companies to take land in India?

COMPARING NORTHWESTERN EUROPEAN EMPIRES

27. How successful were the Dutch (Netherlands) in the 17th century? Explain.

28. Match the following terms to their descriptions on the right.

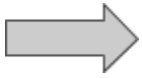
A. Financial Bubbles	_____Based on liberties assumed to be natural and right (natural rights), needed approval of governing system like Parliament meaning no one person had total control
B. Absolutist Control	_____Speculative schemes; investors are promised high return on stock shares bought, yet when the investments fall through and they make no money and go bankrupt, it destroys the economy
C. Constitutionalism	_____System like the French had where one individual has total control

29. How did social classes differ between the Netherlands, Britain, and France?

30. Why did the toleration of Jews in Europe increase in the early part of the modern age?

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

31. How do historians and scholars differ in how women progressed in early modern Europe?



BIG QUESTION: How did European discovery and conquest of the Americas impact established societies?

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Columbian Exchange: _____

2. Caravel: _____

3. Conquistadores: _____

4. Encomienda: _____

5. Encomendero: _____

6. Colonies: _____

7. Galleons: _____

8. Transatlantic Slave

Trade: _____

9. Cash Crop: _____

10. Treaty of Tordesillas: _____

11. Viceroy: _____

12. Audiencias: _____

13. Creoles:

14. Vodun: _____

15. Peninsulares: _____

16. Castas: _____

17. Mestizoes: _____

18. Mulattoes: _____

1. The widespread sharing of animals, plants, cultures, ideas, technologies, and diseases between Afro-Eurasian cultures and the native peoples of the Americas was known as _____ and started with _____.

- A. The Silk Road; the Qin Dynasty's celebration of merchants
- B. Diffusion; Marco Polo's travels
- C. Syncretism; the first overseas shipment of potatoes
- D. The Columbian Exchange; Christopher Columbus' transatlantic voyage in 1492

2. What were Columbus and other European explorers seeking? Why?

3. Using the poem at the beginning of the chapter and the information given, explain the typical initial European interaction with native Americans.

WHY DID THE EUROPEANS WANT TO EXPLORE?

4. Fill in the Blank: Exploration

- Motives for exploration:
 - _____ cities had a monopoly on European trade with _____.
 - This meant they controlled prices, making who search for new routes to Asia? (There are four!)
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - Inventions helped Europeans travel farther
 - _____: allowed ships to steer in the correct direction (thanks China!)
 - _____: small three-masted sailing ship that held up better during storms (thanks Portugal!)
 - Explorers hoped to find riches, especially _____ and _____.
 - Columbus wanted to find the _____ or China.

DISEASES AND DEMOGRAPHIC CATASTROPHE

4. What is 'demography'?

5. Which word would describe the demographics of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres up to this point?

- A. Isolated B. Decreasing C. Connected D. Flexible

6. One of the greatest demographic disasters in history was the death of more than 50% of indigenous populations due to what?

- A. Guns B. Horses C. Gunpowder D. Diseases

7. Describe the Columbian Exchange by telling:

-which animals, plants, and diseases came to the Americas from Afro-Eurasia?

-which animals, plants, and diseases went to Afro-Eurasia from the Americas?

8. What was a major consequence of the Columbian Exchange (think of what ELSE was exchanged).

ECONOMIC CHANGES

9. True or False: Silver

- ____ Gold made lots of Spanish conquistadores rich
- ____ Spanish conquistadores began to mine silver using the Mita System
- ____ Due to the Mita System, villages were forced to send a percentage of their male population to work in the dangerous mines
- ____ Although the work was dangerous, those who worked in the Mita System made a lot of money
- ____ The Mita System came from the Aztecs (If you put false, from who? ____)
- ____ Silver helped the Spanish economy grow richer, allowing Spain to build a stronger military

10. What role did sugar play in the new global economy - what effect did it have on the transatlantic slave trade?

POLITICAL CHANGES

11. Match the term to its definition.

A. Audiencias	____ Individual who led a small band of conquistadors responsible for the fall of the Aztec.
B. Disease	____ Individual who led a group responsible for the fall of the Inca.
C. Viceroys	____ What most historians believe was responsible for the fall of the Aztec and Inca.
D. Treaty of Tordesillas	____ Royal courts where Spanish settlers could appeal the decisions of viceroys.
E. Francisco Pizarro	____ Spain and Portugal agree to divide the Americas; Spain gets all lands west of the treaty line, Portugal gets all lands east of the treaty line running through South America.
F. Hernan Cortes	____ Administrators and representatives of the Spanish crown.

- Even with the audiencias and viceroys, what made it so difficult for Spain to directly control its colonies (New Spain) of the New world?
 - A. New diseases affecting settlers meant they rarely came forward with complaints
 - B. Slow transportation and communication networks made it hard to follow commands
 - C. Indigenous peoples continued to band together and attack settlements, targeting leaders
 - D. The British. Always the British.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CHANGES

12. "The relative scarcity of firsthand accounts from indigenous peoples has played a major role in how historians view this time and place in history."

- Why are these documents 'so scarce' (hard to find)?
- What do historians rely on to study these indigenous groups?

13. Match the term to its definition, then draw a pyramid of the social structure to the right.

A. Peninsulares	_____ Those of mixed European and indigenous ancestry	Draw your pyramid here!
B. Zambos	_____ Those of mixed European and African ancestry	
C. Mulattoes	_____ Those born on the Iberian Peninsula (where Spain/Portugal is)	
D. Mestizos	_____ Those of mixed indigenous and African ancestry	
E. Castas	_____ Describes the Mulattoes, Mestizos, and Zambos (categorizes groups of mixed race ancestry)	

- This shows that _____ became a signifier of power and status. Meaning racial and ethnic background defined social status.

THE FRENCH COLONIES

14. What was the original goal of the French in the Americas? How did they end up utilizing the land?

15. Unlike the Spanish regions, in the French regions the French

- A. Hoped to find gold
- B. Included one million French persons
- C. Rarely settled permanently

THE ENGLISH COLONIES

16. What role did tobacco play in the establishment of the English colonies?

17. TRUE OR FALSE: Indentured Servitude

_____ Indentured servitude became widespread in French colonies

_____ Indentured servants were individuals who had to work for an employer without pay for a set number of years in exchange for passage to America

_____ The first Africans brought to Virginia were indentured servants but became slave when Virginia changed their laws

_____Slavery became the norm in the North while indentured servitude was the norm in the South

THE DUTCH EXPERIENCE

18. How did the Dutch compare to other European powers concerning the establishment of colonies in the Americas?

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: HOW HARSH WERE THE SPANISH?

19. What has shaped our view of the Spanish conquest of the Americas?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP: Prepare for the SAQs in BOTH chapters by writing down key information.

AMSCO 15: SAQ1	A	B	C
AMSCO 15: SAQ2	A	B	C

AMSCO 16: SAQ1	A	B	C
AMSCO 16: SAQ2	A	B	C